

## BOOK REVIEWS

**Applied Immunology.** The practical application of sera and bacterins prophylactically, diagnostically and therapeutically, with an appendix on serum treatment of hemorrhage, organotherapy and chemotherapy. By B. A. Thomas and R. H. Ivy. 2nd edition revised. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1916. Price \$4.00.

The appearance of a new edition of this handbook of immunological methods shows that it has been found widely useful. Very few alterations in the text have been found necessary.

**Physics and Chemistry for Nurses.** By Amy Elizabeth Pope. New York and London: G. P. Putnam & Sons. 1916.

This volume is a compilation from various books on physics and chemistry. The bibliography promised in the preface was not found. The book contains 426 pages of which 146 pages are devoted to physics and physical chemistry, 59 to chemical reactions and procedures, and the remaining 221 pages to special subjects such as the chemistry of cleaning, textiles, digestion, and many other processes. Seventy-three laboratory experiments are inserted in the various chapters. The preface is poorly written. There is a good general index, glossary, and index to laboratory experiments.

The material is evidently taken from good sources with the exception of the chapter on urine analysis. The definitions in this chapter (such as the one for casts) are not comprehensive or accurate.

To give nurses a grasp of the difficult subject of physics and chemistry in the time and with the equipment allotted to instructors even in the best hospitals is a difficult undertaking. The author of this volume has certainly made the subject attractive in the arrangement of the material. The book should be in the library of every training school for nurses.

R. C. J.

**A Manual of Otology. For Students and Practitioners.** By Charles Edwin Perkins, M.D., F.A.C.S., Professor of Clinical Otology in New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College; Associate Aural Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital; Assistant Aural Surgeon, New York Eye and Ear Infirmary; Fellow, American Otological Society, New York Otological Society, New York Academy of Medicine, etc. Phila.: Lea & Febiger. 12mo, 445 pages, with 120 engravings. 1916. Cloth, \$3.00, net.

Rarely does a small manual of otology fall into the hands of the reviewer that proves itself so thoroughly satisfactory in all respects. A student should find two things in a book of this sort:

First—The various methods of treating the more common ear complaints, such as middle ear catarrh, mastoid diseases, etc., should be handled in a clear-cut and positive manner. The recommendations must be based on actual clinical experience and be absolutely reliable.

Second—The subject of the labyrinth and its complicated symptomatology must be presented in such a way that the student will not be swamped with theoretical considerations, but feel that he is grasping the underlying principles from the hands of a teacher who has mastered and properly digested the literature. These requirements the author has splendidly fulfilled.

The functional ear tests; the explanation of the

Rinne test and bone conduction, the use of tuning-forks, etc., are also presented in lucid style.

The author classifies the non-suppurative diseases of the middle ear and eustachian tube in an original and very practical way. Tubal catarrh, with abnormal drum, he distinguishes from tubotympanites or tubo-tympanic congestion, a very necessary clinical distinction. Otitis media catarrhalis chronica he divides into an exudative and hyperplastic type. To the thoroughly discouraging subject of otosclerosis he brings new light as to diagnosis and treatment.

One turns with great interest to the chapter on the labyrinth. This complicated subject he handles with a master hand, and even an advanced student could not go far wrong in digesting the didactic possibilities of this part of the book. H. H.

**Blood Pressure, From the Clinical Standpoint.** By Francis Ashley Faught, M. D. Formerly Director of the Laboratory of Clinical Medicine at the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia. Second edition, thorough revised. Octavo of 478 pages, illustrated. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1916. Price, \$3.25 net.

The rapid appearance of the second edition of this greatly enlarged and comprehensive volume has shown the decided interest manifest by the profession in seeking the solution of the many intricate questions relative to the arterial system.

The author covers his subject in a lucid, logical and direct manner, emphasizing his personal deductions, followed by an excellent summary with ample references to the most important literature which has appeared upon the subject. H. A.

**Simplified Infant Feeding,** with 75 illustrative cases. By Roger H. Dennett. 14 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1915. Price \$3.00.

With the issuing of every book on infant feeding, the first thought that arises in one's mind is: What is the object of the author? Does he present something new or is it a compilation of what is already known? To be honest, the latter feeling prevailed in the critic's mind when he was asked to review Dennett's book on Simplified Infant Feeding. But a careful reading of the book shows that the author, while he presents very little that is new, has his subject well in hand. His manner of presentation is very convincing, and it was exceedingly gratifying to note the emphasis which the author put on some of the facts not appreciated sufficiently by members of the profession, thus making his book worth while and acceptable. His stand with regard to sugar, in its relation to bottle-fed babies, is extremely good. The average practitioner, while he is cognizant of the fact that high percentages of sugar will cause intestinal upsets, does not seem to appreciate that smaller percentages will tend to aggravate an existing indigestion that is primarily due to sugar. If, as in fat or starch indigestion, we put a patient on a fat free or starch free diet, there is no reason why a child should not be put on a sugar free diet, when sugar is the offending element of the diet.

The case teaching aspect of the book is especially good, and ought to prove of considerable value.

There is one thing that the author has omitted which, according to the mind of the critic, ought to be incorporated in such a book, namely, the microscopical examination of stools. It is almost impossible to treat a fatty diarrhoea scientifically unless the stools be examined daily for the pres-